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L8: Entry 12 of 16

File: JPAB

Jun 12, 2001

PUB-N0: JP02001157596A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2001157596 A

TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING L-AMINO ACID BY FERMENTATION PROCESS

PUBN-DATE: June 12, 2001

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KINO, KUNIKI

ABE, TETSUYA

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP2000280075

APPL-DATE: September 14, 2000

INT-CL (IPC): C12P 13/04; C12N 1/20; C12P 13/24

## ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an industrially efficient method for producing an L-amino acid useful for medicines, chemicals, foods, additives for feed, and the like.

SOLUTION: A microorganism having productivity of the L-amino acid and resistance to a DNA gyrase inhibitor or a microorganism having the productivity of the L-amino acid and resistance to the DNA gyrase inhibitor and an aminoquinoline derivative is cultured in a medium, the L-amino acid is formed and accumulated in the culture materials of the organism, and the L-amino acid is harvested from the culture materials.

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L8: Entry 13 of 16

File: JPAB

Apr 3, 2001

PUB-N0: JP02001086998A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2001086998 A

TITLE: METHOD FOR PREPARING AMINO ACID BY FERMENTATION METHOD

PUBN-DATE: April 3, 2001

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KINO, KUNIKI

ABE, TETSUYA

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP11265108

APPL-DATE: September 20, 1999

INT-CL (IPC): C12P 13/04; C12N 1/21; C12P 13/24

## ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for industrially efficiently preparing an amino acid selected from the group consisting of L-alanine, L-valine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine, L-methionine, L-phenylalanine, L-proline, glycine, L-serine, L-threonine, L-cysteine, L-tyrosine, L-asparagine, L-glutamine, L-lysine, L-histidine, L-arginine, L-aspartic acid and L-glutamic acid, useful as a medicinal product, a chemical product, a food, an additive for feed, etc.

SOLUTION: Microorganisms capable of producing the amino acid, and resistance to an aminoquinoline derivative is cultured in a medium to allow the microorganisms to produce and accumulate the amino acid, and the amino acid is collected from the cultured product.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:47:24 ON 29 JAN 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, AGRICOLA, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:47:48 ON 29 JAN 2002

L1 34692 S AMINOQUINOLINE OR CHLOROQUINE OR AMODIAQUINE OR PENTAQUINE  
OR  
L2 1362159 S AMINO ACID  
L3 1363084 S AMINO ACID?  
L4 2036062 S RESIST?  
L5 5949 S L1 (P) L4  
L6 91 S L5 (P) L3  
L7 45 DUP REM L6 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ab bib 2 3

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The present invention provides a method for producing an **amino acid** selected from the group consisting of L-alanine, L-valine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine, L-methionine, L-phenylalanine, L-proline, glycine, L-serine, L-threonine, L-cysteine, L-tyrosine, L-asparagine, L-glutamine, L-lysine, L-histidine, L-arginine, L-aspartic acid and L-glutamic acid and useful as medicament, chem. agent, food material and feed additive at high industrial efficiency, the method comprising culturing a microorganism having an ability to produce the **amino acid** and having **resistance** to an **aminoquinoline** deriv. in a medium, producing and accumulating the **amino acid** in the present invention in the culture, and recovering the **amino acid** from the culture. In particular, the invention provides L-histidine prodn. mutant Escherichia coli strains having **resistance** to an **aminoquinoline** deriv. One new mutant Escherichia coli strain H-9341 was obtained by a mutation treatment with N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine of a L-histidine-producing mutant strain H-9340 having **resistance** to 1,2,4-triazole alanine, which was derived from methionine-requiring Escherichia coli

ATCC

21318.

AN 2001:207979 CAPLUS

DN 134:221525

TI Method for producing L-**amino acids** by fermentation using **aminoquinoline resistant** bacterial strains

IN Kino, Kuniki; Abe, Tetsuya

PA Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1085087	A2	20010321	EP 2000-120126	20000919
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001086998	A2	20010403	JP 1999-265108	19990920
PRAI	JP 1999-265108	A	19990920		

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The present invention provides an industrially efficient method for

producing an L-**amino acid** useful as medicament, chem. agent, food material and feed additive, and the method comprising culturing in a medium a microorganism having an ability to produce the L-**amino acid** and having **resistance** to a DNA gyrase inhibitor or a microorganism having an ability to produce the L-**amino acid** and having both **resistance** to a DNA gyrase inhibitor and **resistance** to an **aminoquinoline** deriv., producing and accumulating the L-**amino acid** therein and recovering the L-**amino acid** therefrom. In particular, the invention provides L-histidine prodn. mutant Escherichia coli strains having both **resistance** to a DNA gyrase inhibitor and **resistance** to an **aminoquinoline** deriv. Two Escherichia coli strains H-9342 and H-9343 were obtained by a mutation treatment with N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine of a L-histidine-producing mutant strain H-9340 having **resistance** to 1,2,4-triazole alanine, which was derived from methionine-requiring Escherichia coli ATCC 21318.

AN 2001:207978 CAPLUS

DN 134:221524

TI Method for producing L-amino acids by fermentation using DNA gyrase inhibitor resistant bacterial strains

IN Kino, Kuniki; Abe, Tetsuya

PA Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

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LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1085086	A2	20010321	EP 2000-120125	20000919
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001157596	A2	20010612	JP 2000-280075	20000914
PRAI	JP 1999-265107	A	19990920		